

VILLA WILL REACH CAPITAL WITHOUT MUCH DIFFICULTY

WELL EQUIPPED ARMY MOVING WITH SCIENTIFIC PRECISION

WILL CLASH WITH CARRANZA FORCES NEAR QUARETERO— SITUATION AT MEXICO CITY IS NOT CLEAR AT PRESENT TIME—2,000 CARRANZA TROOPS JOIN VILLA AT LEON.

BULLETIN.
Mexico City, Nov. 19.—General Obregon issued a manifesto to the nation tonight calling upon all citizens to unite against General Villa whom he denominated as "a traitor and criminal whose whole purpose is to sacrifice the country on the altar of personal ambition."

Washington, Nov. 19.—General Villa's march on Mexico City continues unobstructed, according to official telegrams today from American consular agents accompanying him. Two thousand Carranza troops changed their allegiance to Villa at Leon, the dispatches say and garrisons all along the line are incorporating themselves in the Villa columns.

That Villa will reach Mexico City without difficulty is the opinion of the American agents who say his army is well equipped and moving with scientific precision. From Carranza sources, however, it is stated that Villa will have to clash in a few days with the troops of Generals Obregon and Gonzales, south of Irapuato and near Queretaro.

From Mexico City the American government has received advices of the general uncertainty which the situation is beset with. It was not known there whether General Obregon would be able to hold the city against the attacks of Zapata on the south and conventionalist forces on the north, Rafael Zubaran Capmany, Washington representative of General Carranza gave out the following telegram tonight, received from Carranza dated Cordoba yesterday and reviewing Carranza's side of the controversy:

Telegram from Carranza.
"With the purpose that you may be clearly and trustworthily informed as to the actual conditions and be in a position to emphatically deny all false rumors I wish to place in your hands all of the details of the situation beginning by giving you the conditions on which I was willing to resign as I expressed them in a message to General Gonzalez on the 15th. These points were, I will surrender the power in my hands to any person whom I deem trustworthy, as, for example, General Pablo Gonzalez. General Villa shall deliver the actual command of his forces to the administration in the territory controlled by General Gutierrez. Villa and myself both leave the country and meet in Havana on November 25th. The convention of generals shall convene in Mexico City to select a president for the entire pre-constitutional period. General Gonzalez and Gonzalez shall deliver the command of the troops under them to the newly selected president. If on the thirtieth of November the conditions have not been complied with, Carranza shall resume his character as first chief of the constitutional army."

"To these propositions contained in this statement, General Gonzalez and Obregon answered from Mexico City that they had been accepted in full at Aguas Calientes. In effect that was that Villa and myself were to leave the country, the former to surrender the command of the division of the north and as the first chieftainship of the constitutional army as well as the executive power of the nation to the person indicated in my letter and ultimately this person as well as General Gutierrez would deliver their powers to whom would be selected the pre-constitutional president of Mexico."

"Accordingly it is false as the press of the United States reports that I had been given twenty-four hours in which to surrender my office."

"The main object of my trip to the south of Mexico has been to visit the neighboring states of the capital and to obtain personally the state of public opinion, which I have found to have been satisfactory. Also I wished to arrange in a dignified manner the evacuation of Vera Cruz by the American troops, which evacuation I hope to see effected as the Washington government has promised to carry it into effect on the 23rd of this month."

"My desire is to avoid the responsibility of future bloodshed for causing bloodshed on the score of personalities. My desire is to make every possible concession compatible with my duty as a citizen, as representative of the revolution and as first chief in charge of the executive power of the nation."

"The majority of the chiefs remained loyal and continued to remain firm and ready to sustain the conditions to which I made reference. For this reason it is false that they have abandoned their first attitude and now desire that I leave the country. This latter is only con-

War News Summarized

Although only meagre reports are at hand from any of the zones of hostilities, it seems probable that the most severe contest for supremacy is proceeding in that western strip of Poland with its northern and southern boundaries respectively the Vistula and Warta rivers and its western front the border of Posen.

Particularly quiet, is the description of the operations in the western zone given by the French war office although the usual artillery duels and attacks by infantry at various places were in progress. Tracy-Le-Val, a short distance to the northeast of Paris and at the crook of the elbow of the western battle front, was the scene of the principal infantry attacks. Here the French reported they held back a German attempt to capture the town, inflicting heavy casualties.

As for the east Petrograd had admitted a big reverse in Poland—a reverse in which the Russian armies have been pushed back at least fifty miles from the German border toward Warsaw but Berlin remains reticent concerning the operation.

In the eastern theatre of the war the newly commenced battles are proceeding, is all the German war office has had to say.

A semi-official Berlin report says "reasons of strategy" prevent disclosure of the troop movements.

That these battles "are proceeding" however, is taken to mean that the Germans are still pressing against the Russians in an endeavor to drive them back eastward to Warsaw over the same territory in which only a short time ago the Russians held the whip hand and herded the Germans westward before them from the Polish capital toward the German frontier.

Along the East Prussian border the Muscovites claim they are continuously pressing forward and making inroads into German territory. Here also Germany makes no claim. With regard to the operations southward in Galicia and in Southern Russian Poland the Russians according to official reports are following up previous successes against the Austrians. On the other hand a news agency dispatch from Vienna declares the Austrians have captured 7,000 prisoners and a large number of guns.

A battle has taken place off Sebastopol in the Black Sea between Russian and Turkish warships. As to its result the reports are contradictory. Petrograd claims that the former German Cruiser Goeben which now flies the Turkish flag, was struck by Russian shells, that explosions occurred on board her and that she quit the encounter and disappeared in the fog, taking advantage of her speed. Constantinople, through Berlin, makes no mention of the Goeben having been injured but says one Russian battleship was badly damaged and that the others fled toward Sebastopol.

The British again have been successful in an attack on a Turkish position. The force operating in the Shatt-el-Arab river and the Persian gulf drove from their trenches an Ottoman force and captured a number of prisoners, guns and a quantity of ammunition. The British however lost three officers and 35 men killed in the attack. The Turkish casualties were not stated.

From the British general headquarters at the front comes a further account of the fighting along the British lines covering the period from Nov. 13th to 16. In this period it is declared that the situation so far as it relates to the British has not altered in that time.

The engagements consisted for the most part of shelling at long range and the violent German attacks which had previously been so persistent, had not been resumed.

That several sharp encounters occurred is indicated by reference to heavy losses and the admission that the Germans had succeeded in penetrating the British lines at one or two points—only later to be driven out.

Owing to the flooded country on the northern line in Belgium the belligerents frequently resort to the use of flat bottomed boats in their operations.

Turkey has not yet replied to the request of the United States government for information as to why the launch of the American Cruiser Tennessee was fired upon by Turkish land forces at Smyrna. If an answer is not forthcoming shortly it is probable the American government will ask the British admiralty for permission to use its wireless to communicate with the American ships in Turkish waters.

WILL HAVE KENTUCKY BIRDS.

Washington, Nov. 19.—The white house and cabinet Thanksgiving turkeys this year will be Kentucky bred. South Trible, clerk of the house, has ordered from his farm at Frankfort, Ky., a forty-one pound bird, fed on celery and chestnuts, for President Wilson's table and is sending thirty pound birds to each member of the cabinet and to Secretary Tumulty.

GREAT BATTLE IN WEST POLAND IN FULL PROGRESS

NO DEFINITE DETAILS KNOWN OF TITANIC STRUGGLE

ENGAGEMENTS PREVIOUSLY REPORTED EAST OF MAZURIAN LAKES MERE PRELIMINARIES TO GENERAL ENGAGEMENT AMONG WHOLE LINE—TEUTONIC ALLIES LEVELLING CONCENTRIC ATTACK AT THE RUSSIANS.

Berlin (via The Hague and London), Nov. 20, 2:49 a. m.—The great battle in West Poland is in full progress. Official reports state that no decision has yet been reached but otherwise no definite details are known here of this titanic struggle which far overshadows the conflict on the west front.

The engagements previously reported eastward of the Mazurian lakes, at Soldau, Lipno, Wloclawek and Cracow seem to have been merely preliminaries to a general engagement along the whole line. The German bulletin mentions fighting northward of Lodz while the Austrians report the advance of their army northward from Cracow and it is evident that the allies and the Russians are engaged in the center along a north and south line. Hence it seems that the Teutonic allies are levelling a concentric attack from three directions against the Russian force.

How the struggle is progressing is utterly unknown here. The newspaper critics interpret conditions as generally favorable to the Austro-Germans and assert that the German advance beyond Mawa and the vicinity of Plock has eliminated danger of an invasion of east and west Prussia except by such cavalry forces as are operating northward of Eydtkuhnen, in East Prussia, on the Russian border. These however, are only raiders.

Russians Right Wing Defeated.
Major Morah, the military critic of the Tagblatt declares that General Von Hindenburg's advance south of the Vistula has exercised effective pressure on the whole Russian right wing and deflected it southward from its natural line of retreat on Warsaw. The chief striking is now proceeding to the southeast and east of Kutno, between Lodz and Lowicz, on the Bzura river. The situation, Major Morah says, gives the Germans ground for hope of complete success, particularly since strong Russian forces operating north of the Vistula against the line from Thorn to Mawa have been driven back against the line of the river Bug.

Major Morah gives full credit to the co-operation of the Austrian army which, by their offensive from Cracow have drawn upon themselves strong Russian forces and have prevented their detachment against the Germans in the north. The Austrians, he says, in a self-sacrificing policy have throughout played the game conscientiously and subordinated their own particular interests to those of the general campaign. Emperor William has telegraphed General Von Hindenburg the imperial thanks for the victory of great promise in the first operation of the battle of West Poland and has sent greetings and his gratitude to the troops of the east army for their unparalleled deeds of marching and fighting.

"My best wishes accompany you for the coming days," he said in conclusion in his message to the soldiers.

"The Bundesrath has adopted a measure prohibiting dealings in securities stamped in England."

CHAMPAIGN HOTEL MAN KILLED HUNTING NEAR HAVANA

Dave Harris Dies by Accidental Discharge of His Own Gun at Dog Fish Lake.

Springfield, Ill., Nov. 19.—Dave H. Harris, proprietor of a hotel at Champaign, was killed this afternoon while duck hunting in Dog Fish Lake, Havana, by the accidental discharge of his own gun.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINES EKBATANA REPORTED SUNK

LONDON, Nov. 20.—5:22 a. m.—The Daily News states that news has been received that the Hamburg-American liner Ekbatana has been sunk in the Persian Gulf. There are no details of how this was accomplished.

The Ekbatana, a vessel of about 5,000 tons was last reported as having arrived at Bussorah, Asiatic Turkey early in August.

STUDEBAKER UNINJURED.

South Bend, Ind., Nov. 19.—Despite his 89 years, J. M. Studebaker, Sr., multi-millionaire manufacturer of this city, came through without a scratch in an automobile accident today in which his machine and another were smashed. Mr. Studebaker was going toward his home with his son J. M. Studebaker, Jr., and a chauffeur. The machine skidded in the snow and collided with a machine driven by J. B. Bertelling. Bertelling was slightly bruised.

SISTERS ARE ACQUITTED OF MURDER OF EMMANUEL BYERS

Mrs. Hutton Admitted Shooting But Pleaded Self Defense.

Dixon, Ill., Nov. 19.—Mrs. Emma Hutton of Sterling, Ill., and Miss Lillian Byers of Chicago, sisters who were accused of murdering their brother Emmanuel Byers in a field July 9th, were freed by a jury at Morris, Whiteside county, today. Mrs. Hutton admitted the shooting but pleaded self defense and fear of death from Byers, who, the sisters claimed, had frequently threatened to kill them. The state charged that each sister fired twice but Miss Byers denied this.

The testimony of the sisters was that they had gone into a field near which their brother was making hay. Owing to his former threats to kill, Miss Byers had armed herself with a revolver.

Byers approached them, they said, and after a brief conversation threatened to kill Mrs. Hutton, finally throwing a pitchfork at her. Mrs. Hutton said she seized the revolver from her sister and shot him.

This was corroborated by the seven-year-old niece of the women, who testified she followed her aunt into the field unknown to them and remained hidden behind a tree during the shooting.

The women were arrested and held without bail until early in October when they were taken to Chicago and released by Judge Adler J. Zeit on a writ of habeas corpus. The women were taken into his court room handcuffed together. Judge Zeit ordered them unchained before permitting testimony to be taken and after hearing the testimony of the little niece, freed them on \$10,000 bond.

ELEVATOR MEN WIN LONG FIGHT WITH MACHINISTS

International Union of Elevator Constructors Will Not Amalgamate With International Association of Machinists.

Philadelphia, Nov. 19.—What was regarded as the most important jurisdictional fight in the American Federation of Labor this year was settled in convention today in favor of the International Union of Elevator Constructors over the International Association of Machinists. For more than five years the machinists sought to have the elevator constructors amalgamated with them in order to do away with numerous jurisdictional disputes. The matter has been before several conventions of the federation which has favored the amalgamation but the elevator men always have been able to fight off the merger.

Today the committee of adjustment reported a resolution instructing the president and executive council of the federation to call a conference of the parties interested within ninety days for the purpose of bringing about amalgamation. There was a protracted debate participated in by officers of both unions and other crafts more or less affected in the dispute.

Finally James Duncan, first vice-president of the federation offered a substitute resolution which provided that the present status of the elevator constructors be continued with the understanding that the elevator men with the assistance of the machinists and allied trades and the co-operation of the executive council of federation make every effort within their power by trade agreements and otherwise to erect into a union men.

There was a long discussion on the substitute and it was adopted by a vote of 11,590 to 8,984.

MORE THAN BILLION CROWNS ARE ALREADY SUBSCRIBED

Austro-Hungary New War Loan Will Be Quickly Taken Up

Washington, Nov. 19.—Despatches from the Austro-Hungarian foreign office to the embassy here today announced that more than a billion crowns (\$200,000,000) already had been subscribed to the government's loan of the monarchy, which will not be formally opened until tomorrow. The message added:

"The London advices concerning the alleged dissension between the Austrian and the German army commands and the bloody quarrel between Austria-Hungary and German soldiers are bold faced inventions."

"In Serbia the Austro-Hungarian troops advanced despite the inclemency of the weather and the stubborn resistance of the Servians who suffered heavy losses. Fourteen hundred captives among them twenty-one officers yesterday were conveyed from Bosnia to the interior of the monarchy."

DID NOT HURT KEOKUK CONCERN

Chicago, Nov. 19.—The alleged corn products trust didn't hurt the independent factory of J. C. Hubinger Brothers, Keokuk, Iowa, in the least. In fact the company started business a year after the formation of the Corn Products Refining company and its output increased steadily.

This testimony was given on cross examination today by Hugh W. Green, general manager of the Keokuk concern, at the hearing of the government's anti-trust suit against the Corn Products company. He said that when his firm began business they manufactured nothing but starch.

INTEREST CENTERS IN RUSS - GERMAN POLAND CONFLICT

WILL HAVE EFFECT ON DURATION OF THE WAR

RESULT OF FIGHTING BETWEEN VISTULA AND WARTA RIVERS WILL HAVE A MARKED EFFECT ON THE OPERATIONS ELSEWHERE—RUSSIANS ATTEMPT TO PREVENT AUSTRIANS FROM RETIRING INTO HUNGARY.

London, Nov. 19.—Public interest is largely centered in the battle between the Russians and Germans between the Vistula and Warta rivers in Poland, as it is believed the result of the fighting there will have a very marked effect on the operations elsewhere and on the duration of the war.

Curosity, however, is far from being satisfied as both German and Russian headquarters are very sparing with information. All that is definitely known is that the Russian advance guard, consisting largely of cavalry, which advanced right on to the German frontier after the battle at Warsaw met superior forces of the enemy and has been compelled to fall back more than half the distance covered in the advance. The Germans are sending very strong forces of men and guns into the country between the two rivers where the battle must be fought hoping that in this confined area, the Russians will not be able to deploy their enormous forces to advantage as they have done in practically all the previous battles.

Grand Duke Nicholas, the Russian commander-in-chief, however, can choose his own ground for battle and it is probable he will select it as far away from the German lines of communications as he can.

In Galicia before Cracow and in East Prussia the Russians are pushing their advantage apparently disregarding the fact that their center has been compelled to fall back. They also are showing much activity in the Carpathians, their object being to prevent the Austrians from retiring into Hungary. In fact, it is stated that the Russians already cut 800,000 Austrians who were compelled, if defeated, to retreat westward. In Flanders and France the battle which has been going on for thirty five days has again developed into an artillery duel and infantry attacks which formerly were so frequent have decreased. This doubtless is due to the inability of the infantry on either side to operate successfully over the muddy ground and also because of the extended area which the allies have flooded between the coast and Dixmude.

Guns to Western Front.

While they are moving men eastward to oppose the Russians, the Germans are reported to be bringing more big guns to the western front, having determined to carry out a big gun bombardment of the allies' entrenchments.

Russian and Turkish squadrons have met in a long distance duel off Sebastopol and both claim to have had the better day of the encounter. According to the Russian report, the former German cruiser Goeben, now attached to the Turkish navy was damaged while the Turks assert that a Russian battleship suffered severely and that the other Russian war ships were compelled to retire. Reminiscent of the early days of the war is the report from Vienna that Belgrado has been called upon to surrender. This city, the capital of Serbia, was under bombardment for weeks and was relieved only when the first Russian advance in Galicia compelled the Austrians to look after their Northern frontiers. Now the Serbians like the Montenegrins are back in their own country and the Austrians, unmindful of the second invasion of their northern provinces are endeavoring to destroy the two little armies.

HARTFORD VALLEY TROUBLES RESULT IN MANY INDICTMENTS

Several Former Officials of United Mine Workers Are Among Those Indicted by Federal Grand Jury.

Fort Smith, Ark., Nov. 19.—Twenty-six persons including former officials of the United Mine Workers of America were indicted today by the special United States grand jury investigating allegations made in connection with the troubles in the Hartford Valley mining district.

Among those indicted are: Peter R. Stewart, former president of the mine workers for District No. 21 comprising Arkansas, Oklahoma and Texas.

Fred W. Holt, former secretary, James Slankard, constable at Hartford, and James McNamara, former member of the city council at Hartford. They are charged with conspiring against the government to interrupt justice in connection with the troubles at the Den Prairie Creek mines of the Bache-Namara Coal Co. The men are accused of sending threatening letters to Judge Frank A. Youmans, who enjoined the Union miners, taking away prisoners from deputy United States marshals and participating in the riots of July.

PRESIDENT CONFERS WITH SECRETARIES REGARDING TURKS

No Word Has Come to Washington Regarding Firing by Turks on U. S. Launch.

Washington, Nov. 19.—President Wilson conferred tonight with Secretary Daniels of the navy department and Acting Secretary Lansing of the state department on the situation produced by the firing by Turkish land forces on the launch of the American Cruiser Tennessee at Smyrna, Asia Minor.

The president summoned the two secretaries to learn if there had been any word from Turkey shedding light on the reasons for the firing, but found that neither the cables nor the wireless had yielded a word of information. The European war has practically paralyzed cable communication to Asia Minor and such messages as are received come by roundabout routes above five days late. If there is continued delay it is probable that the American government will ask the British admiralty for the courtesy of its wireless in the Mediterranean to reach the American ships.

The president and his cabinet are assuming that the shots fired at the American launch were merely a friendly warning, giving the customarily notice that the port was mined and closed. Even if the shots were fired with hostile intent, the Washington government believes the Ottoman government would render apology promptly for unauthorized acts or subordinate officials. If no quarter here is the incident or its consequences regarded as serious, for the United States has no quarrel with Turkey. The American government is caring for Turkish subjects and interests in France and Great Britain and there has been evidence of friendliness in the relations between Washington and Constantinople.

MATERIAL INCREASES IN PASSENGER FARES

New Fares Will Become Effective Next Month—Basis for Readjustment is 2-1-2 Cents.

Washington, Nov. 19.—Material increases in passenger fares practically throughout the country except in southeastern territory will be caused by advances announced by railroads in trunk line territory between New York City and Pittsburgh and intermediate passenger service territory between Pittsburgh and Chicago and St. Louis. Practically the basis for readjustment is 2-1-2 cents a mile, the present basis generally being 2-1-2c.

Within central passenger association territory the new fares will become effective on December 1st, and in trunk line territory and between the two territories they will become effective on December 15th.

An analysis by inter-state commerce experts of the tariffs filed by the railroads shows the advances between specific points by comparing the present with the proposed fares. The rates of the standard route in all instances are a trifle higher than those of the so-called differential lines. Those differences exist in the present rates, the percentage of difference between the routes is maintained in the proposed advances.

From New York the present and proposed fares to various points are as follows:
To Chicago, \$20; \$21.10; to St. Louis \$24.50; \$24.75; to Kansas City \$29.75; \$30.25; to Omaha \$39.11; \$41.21; to St. Paul \$28.05; \$29.15; to Denver \$42.60; \$43.81; to San Francisco \$79.75; \$80.35.

From Chicago to various important points the present and proposed fares are as follows:
To Cincinnati \$6.37; to Detroit \$7.40; to Toledo \$5.50; \$5.80; to Buffalo \$12.13; to Indianapolis \$3.70; \$4.60; to Washington and Baltimore \$17.30; \$18.10; Philadelphia \$18.22; \$19.10; to New York \$20; \$21.10; to Boston \$22.50; \$23.10; to St. Louis \$5.80; \$7.50.
From St. Louis to various points the present and proposed fares are:
To Chicago, \$5.80; \$7.50; to Cincinnati \$8.85; to Toledo \$10.80; \$11.10; to Cleveland \$12.30; \$13.25; to Buffalo, \$16.30; \$17.35; to Pittsburgh \$14; \$15.48; to Washington \$20.25; \$22; to New York City \$24.50; \$24.75 and to Boston \$24.80; \$26.35.

ENTIRE FAMILY POISONED.

Mount Pleasant, Iowa, Nov. 19.—Inez Jordan, 14 years old, daughter of J. B. Jordan is dead and three other members of the Jordan family are in a critical condition as the result of eating pancakes which contained poison. A murderous assault was made upon Mrs. Jordan two years ago.

WEATHER INDICATIONS AND TEMPERATURES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—Illinois: Fair Friday and Saturday; warmer Saturday.

The current, maximum and minimum temperatures recorded Thursday were:

Jacksonville	14	40	9
Boston	42	44	30
Buffalo	34	40	30
New York	40	42	32
New Orleans	58	64	46
Chicago	15	20	15
Detroit	22	28	23
Omaha	18	20	2
St. Paul	14	14	0
Helena	34	38	24
San Francisco	68	68	52
Winnipeg	12	12	30

ROBERT BURDETTE DIES AT HIS HOME IN PASADENA, CAL.

PREACHER - HUMORIST SUC- CUMBS AFTER LONG ILLNESS

DR. BURDETTE CONTINUED HIS LITERARY WORK UNTIL ABOUT TEN WEEKS AGO WHEN HIS ILLNESS BECAME ACUTE—HAD BEEN IN STATE OF COMA FOR LAST WEEK.

Pasadena, Cal., Nov. 19.—Dr. Robert J. Burdette, preacher, author and humorist, died at his home here at 2 o'clock this afternoon. He had been ill for the greater part of two years and for the last week had been in a state of coma.

Dr. Burdette's illness became acute ten weeks ago. Up to that time he had continued his literary and journalistic work, to which he turned after giving up the active pastorate of Temple Baptist church, Los Angeles, in 1909. Two weeks ago attending physicians said there was no hope for him. At his bedside when the end came were his wife, Mrs. Clara Bradley Burdette, his son, Robert J. Burdette, Jr., a newspaperman of Salt Lake City, and his stepson, Roy Blanchard Wheeler. He had been unconscious for two days.

Funeral services will be held at Pasadena Presbyterian church Sunday afternoon. Temple Baptist church of Los Angeles, Dr. Burdette's former church, will hold memorial services Sunday.

Worked on Transcript.

Robert J. Burdette began cultivating good humor obscurely in Peoria, Ill., forty years ago when he spent part of his days at a desk on the Peoria Transcript "trying to think," as he himself once related, "of pleasant things to tell the folks when I went home at night." His audience of "folks" then was Carrie Garrett, the Peoria girl he had married a short time before, while she lay supposedly on her death bed, but who lived, and, though an invalid for life, became immortalized by her husband as "Her Little Serene Happiness." It was she who encouraged him to sow his humor in wider fields. At her bedside Burdette became prolific with fun-making contributions to the Burlington, Iowa, Hawkeye, and through these he became famous the country over as "The Burlington Hawkeye Man."

The little invalid wife encouraged him, too, to try the lecture field.

"She kept me at it," said Burdette, "and in due time we had a lecture on our hands—'The Rise and Fall of the Moustache'." Burdette insisted on trying the lecture first in Keokuk—"for Keokuk hated Burlington" and if he succeeded there he would know that it was good. Even Keokuk applauded. The whole United States later did the same. He became a sort of inthralled preacher.

At 60, ten years ago, Mr. Burdette was called to the permanent pastorate of the Temple Baptist church of Los Angeles, California.

Although Burdette's original home was in Greensboro, Pa., where he was born in 1844—the later part of his life was spent in California. At Sunny-Crest, Pasadena, he had a spacious house with broad verandas. His first wife had died after fifteen years of encouragement to him, during which she had traveled all over the country with him. In 1899 he married Mrs. Clara B. Baker of Pasadena.

A fugitive instance of Burdette's rollicking humor was a letter home to his flock in Los Angeles during his first trip to Europe. He dated the letter from "some distance out in the damp," and said in part:

"The scenery along this route, although somewhat monotonous, is splendidly irrigated. But it seems too early for the growing crops. Nothing has come up yet, except a shipboard, and that has gone overboard. The route is not nearly so populous as the Santa Fe trail over the desert. We have just two kinds of days—the days we see a ship and the days we don't."

The veteran humorist found fun in everything. While he was forced to abandon it in the pulpit largely because of the reputation he had made for fun-making, he agreed with Henry Ward Beecher that a joke in the pulpit was not at all out of place. It was, as Beecher said: "When you are fighting the devil, shoot him with anything."

Burdette died with the conviction that there was not only just as much fun in the world today as ever, but "a great deal more—because," as he said, "there are more people in it, and people are the funniest things on this side of the grave."

NATION'S EXPORT TRADE.

Washington, Nov. 19.—The nation's export trade was \$1,461,576 below normal yesterday, according to Secretary McAdoo's commercial indicator—daily telegraphic reports from the ten largest customs houses. Yesterday's export total at these points, which handle approximately three-fourths of all exports was \$5,521,850. The average daily exports of November last year was \$6,983,426. Imports yesterday totaled \$4,043,902 as compared to a daily average last November of \$4,923,397. The report for yesterday notes an importation of \$250,000 in gold.